



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 7, 1927

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
MICHAEL CASEY'S TRIP ABROAD
RETURN TO "HELL SHIP" ERA
LAW LEGALIZING PICKETING, LIMITED
BRITISH FRATERNAL DELEGATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE WAR MEMORIAL

A beautiful treasure-filled museum on the left—on the right a magnificent opera house wherein the greatest artists will perform—in the center an artistic War Memorial will rise in tribute to those who gave the supreme sacrifice "over there"—that we might live under the blessed regime of peace.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1395—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 119—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1927

No. 36

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Delegate's Report of the 28th Annual Convention.

First Day.

The 28th annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:30 A. M., in the Municipal Auditorium in San Bernardino, by E. J. Sadring, president of the Central Labor Council of said city. A short address of welcome was followed by a rendition of the "Star-Spangled Banner," in which all participated. Several of the leading men of San Bernardino were then introduced to the delegates, notably the Mayor, I. N. Gilbert, who in rapturous diction described a bit of terrestrial paradise and called it San Bernardino. John F. Dalton, president of the California State Federation of Labor, was then presented with the gavel and after thanking the previous speakers, declared the convention open for business.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was read and unanimously adopted. Appointment of committees was next in order, at the conclusion of which the first day's session adjourned at noon.

Second Day.

The convention was called to order at 10 A. M. by John F. Dalton. The report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was presented, and adopted as read. Labor Commissioner Walter G. Mathewson was introduced and outlined the work of his department for the past year. Walter R. Mills then addressed the convention on the aims of the American Association of Old-Age Security, of which he was a representative. The delegates were then treated to a very enlightening talk given by Delegate Frank Brown of Molders' Union No. 164 of San Francisco. Delegate Brown very ably and to the marked satisfaction of all present put forth in its true phases the long fight that his organization has been carrying on against the moneyed interests of the San Francisco Bay districts. He expressed perfect confidence in the efforts of organized labor in the Molders' behalf and because of the assistance that organized labor has offered and will most surely continue to offer, he sees a speedy victory and a complete vindication of himself and his brother members about to be tried.

The introduction of resolutions was next in order and some sixty-two propositions of varying importance were read and referred to their proper committees for consideration and final disposal. On motion, the convention adjourned until 9:30 A. M., Wednesday.

Third Day.

The convention was called to order at 9:40 A. M. by President J. F. Dalton. Telegrams and communications were read and the work of the convention got under way with the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Fourteen propositions were read, debated and disposed of. To give a minute report of just what course each proposition took is hardly to be expected in a report of this nature. Any delegate particularly interested in a proposition can readily ascertain what action it elicited from the convention by consulting a copy of the convention's daily proceedings.

At the afternoon session the nominating of officers took up considerable time. An election board was appointed and a report of the Committee on Constitution was next in order. Four propositions were heard and disposed of and the third day's

proceedings were concluded at 4:30 P. M., to give time to put the auditorium in readiness for the convention banquet.

Fourth Day.

The convention was called to order at 9:30 A. M. In a final report of the Committee on Resolutions, three propositions were read and disposed of. The Committee on Legislation concluded its work by presenting and disposing of twenty-six propositions. The report of the Election Board was next offered. The election of two vice-presidents for District No. 2 resulted as follows: A. R. Gifford, 17,878; John S. Horn, 35,923; R. W. Robinson, 43,992. Brothers Horn and Robinson were declared elected.

Election of vice-president for District No. 7: J. F. Patterson, 10,572; Don M. Witt, 39,482. Brother Don Witt was declared elected.

This report was received and made a part of the proceedings of the convention.

The Committee on Reports of Officers next presented its report, of which a considerable portion was read up to the time of adjournment.

Fifth Day.

President Dalton called the convention to order at 9:30 A. M. The Committee on Reports of Officers completed its work, leaving the general impression that progress crowned the efforts of the officers of the California State Federation in practically all of its districts. Final reports of Committees on Labels and Boycotts, on Legislation, and on Label Investigation brought the convention proceedings to the Report of Committee on Thanks.

Geo. W. Stokel, chairman, read the report of the committee and took occasion to thank and reward with a small token of remembrance all who contributed to the wonderful success of the convention.

Selection of the next convention city was then in order and Sacramento was unanimously chosen.

President Dalton then called on former President Daniel C. Murphy to install the newly-elected officers of the Federation. This done and there being no further business to come before the convention, on motion, the 28th annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. CONBOY.

PRODUCTION CAPACITY TOO GREAT.

Profit losses in the basic industries during the last few years is not due to competition between business men, but to the tremendous war-time capacity that is still maintained in this country, says Warren Beecher, writing in the Magazine of Wall Street.

He points out that following the 1921 depression the nation's industrial machine made it possible a few months after normal conditions were restored to produce "well above the line of unfilled orders."

"In short, potential productive capacity exceeds market demand," says Mr. Beecher. He shows that in 1926 the automobile industry was operated but 83 per cent of capacity and cement 78 per cent. Other basic industries, such as petroleum (refining), pig iron, shoes, steel (ingot), sugar (refining), textiles and tires ranged as low as 50 per cent capacities. Railroad locomotives was lowest, with an estimated 30 per cent. Mining operations and mineral resources are not reducible

to figures, it is stated, "but production in these industries greatly exceeds demand."

"A recent analysis of corporate income tax returns reveals the amazing fact that during the past six years an average of 41 per cent of the manufacturing companies in the United States reported an operating deficit or at least no net income. Putting it another way, for every \$100 earned by successful concerns, \$32 was lost by unsuccessful ones," says Mr. Beecher.

"This unique situation has been commonly attributed to keen competitive conditions, with their resulting low prices and narrow profit margins, which obtain in so many lines of industry.

"While this is undoubtedly true as far as it goes, the condition more properly finds its genesis in the tremendous capacity, both actual and potential, of the major branches of manufacture.

"The stimulation of the World War period brought agriculture and all divisions of industry and trade to a high stage of development, but naturally far in excess of peace-time needs; and was in many instances adjusted by the rapid deflation, amounting to price crashes in many commodities and restricted buying in others, which took place in 1921 and 1922. This adjustment, radical as it was, did not, however, reduce the physical potentialities of manufacture. Plant equipment and other producing facilities still stood ready to resume extensive operation.

"As a matter of fact, the period of deflation had little more than passed before further expansion of manufacture was resumed. More and more capital sought investment, prices continued a downward trend and mass production at low profit became the common attribute of nearly all lines.

"In short, potential productive capacity exceeds the market demand."

BUILDING BEARS UNION LABEL.

The first union label of the St. Louis Building Trades Council was placed on the Gast building with ceremonies that were witnessed by a large delegation of trade unionists and friends. The principal address was made by Congressman Cochran of the Eleventh District, in which the building is located.

The label is a guarantee that the work was done by competent workmen and that all provisions of the city's building code were observed.

"BILL" MAHON RE-ELECTED.

William D. Mahon was re-elected president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees for the thirty-fifth time at the association's convention in Birmingham, Ala.

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MICHAEL CASEY'S TRIP ABROAD.

By William Waldeyer.

Michael Casey, president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 since its inception twenty-seven years ago, and for years a resident of 295 Sanchez street, is back from an extensive tour of Europe. Going as a delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the convention of the British Trades Union Congress, held in Edinburgh, Scotland, Casey made a thorough study of the labor situation in Europe. Not satisfied with second-hand impressions, Casey talked, through interpreters, with miners and other representative laborers in the countries he visited. He found that, while a great unemployed problem exists in England, the position of the trade unions is stronger than it has ever been.

Combining pleasure with business he visited his native land, Ireland, for the first time in sixty years. His European trip took in the battlefields of France, the canals of Venice, Mount Vesuvius, the cathedrals, the Catacombs, the Coliseum and the ruins of Rome. He visited Switzerland, Holland and Austria. From each place he brought back original and fresh observations. He was accompanied on the trip by his son, Charles.

Following a hospitable reception at Edinburgh, which belied the idea of "Scotch thrift," Casey and his son visited the battlefields of France.

"I have never before realized how close to Paris the crucial battles of the great war were fought," Casey said.

He saw the trenches in Belleau Woods, one of the strongest fortifications occupied by the Germans, from which they had been driven by General Pershing's troops only after tremendous loss of life. After the war, Belleau Woods, a section of several thousand acres, was deeded to America by France, and is now a graveyard for 25,000 American boys. Lined with crosses for acres, with green grass growing between, this is a sight never to be forgotten, Casey said.

Passing through Rheims, Casey visited the scene of the long stand made by the famous "Hindenburg line." An inspection revealed its secret. Dug under the mountain in back of the stand made by the Germans is a concrete tunnel ten miles in extent, through which provisions and ammunition had been brought to the troops.

"So solid and well constructed is this tunnel," Casey said, "that it is expected to stand for ages, along with the Sphinx, the Pyramids and other monuments of past ages."

Casey took in Switzerland on his trip, inspecting historic castles there. Of the torture chambers and dungeons in the Castle of Selon, he said: "I didn't believe it possible for the mind of man to conceive the fiendish instruments of torture which I saw there."

Visiting Italy, Casey obtained an audience with the Pope at Rome. An attempt to secure an audience with Mussolini, however, was not successful, Casey having neglected to procure the necessary papers as to his identification from Washington.

He spoke with officials of the American Express Company, who have close contact with the Italian dictator, getting interesting sidelights on the Fascist system. Although trade unionism is at an end under Mussolini, employment is plentiful, he found.

A survey of conditions showed that the methods used in farming and agriculture are about 1000 years behind time. Oxen, hitched to ancient plows, are still used. There has been little advancement in this respect for 500 years, Casey believes, but thinks this is an advantage to employment conditions there. The Italian temperament is such that the natives are never in a hurry.

Before abandoning Italy, Casey visited Mount Vesuvius, which he described as a smoking, rumbling, belching monster. He described the marvelous skill of a scientist who predicted that the molten lava in the interior on that occasion would

not rise higher than the rim of the crater. Next day the outbreak came and the scientist's prediction proved correct.

No opportunity exists for a teamsters' union to organize in Venice, according to Casey. Everything is handled with great efficiency in gondolas. At night Italian singers, many of whom would "put Caruso to shame," sing in front of hotels for the enjoyment of travelers.

Returning by way of New York after a tour lasting nearly three months, Casey is now attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles.

Born in Roscommon, Ross County, Ireland, he came to New York at the age of 11, finally landing in Oregon, where he worked for a steamboat company. The intolerable conditions endured there by working men was the first step in allying Casey with the idea of trade unionism.

In 1900 he became president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 85, of San Francisco, and for the following twenty-seven years he guided the local, until today it is one of the largest and most prosperous in the trade union movement.

IN RE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

In the August number of Law and Labor there is a story, several years old, on the labor policy of a well-known company. The story is prefaced by the statement that there was a strike in other factories producing the same kind of goods and an organizer visited the company in question for the purpose of organizing the employees and presumably have them participate in the strike. A report of the organizer herewith follows, as taken from the Meriden Daily Journal, November 3, 1915:

"I have investigated the factory, with the following results: I find this company is perfectly independent of any affiliation with any of the manufacturers' organizations, either in their own line or any other. They work their men short hours, give them good pay, and treat them like human beings. Consequently there is the best of goodwill between the employer and the employee. . . .

"The employees seem to be perfectly satisfied with things as they are in the factory. Therefore, I do not believe that any successful organization could be formed among them. . . .

"In fact, the company makes a study of its employees in order to give them every opportunity of having good, clean amusements and all kinds of athletics, picture shows, lectures, bowling, baseball, football and, in fact, all kinds of outside and inside athletics and amusements that are good for any normal person.

"These are a few of the reasons for the contentment of the employees of this company. I could go on and enumerate a great many more, but I believe enough has been said to convince you that this company is different from any company you have ever heard of in their treatment of their employees. It is not done for advertising purposes, as a great many of our corporations do, but is simply a business policy carried out by men who put the man and woman ahead of the dollar."

This report confirms the belief of both employers and employees that where the relations between the employer and the employee are equal to, or above, those in other like employments, the work of the labor organizer is extremely difficult, but other occupations, which by comparison do not measure up with those where the personal relations are agreeable, are the ones that make labor organization necessary.

It is frequently asked, "what is the matter with our labor organizations?" One is tempted to say that, as far as they have gone, they have been too successful, not from point of numbers, but because of their ability with limited numbers to bring about a labor situation that appears so satisfactory to other millions of employees that they do not feel the necessity for organization covering their own employments.

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LAW LEGALIZING PICKETING, LIMITED.

The labor organizations of New Jersey succeeded in getting a law legalizing picketing through the last session of the legislature. At the time of its enactment the parties most interested believed they had secured protection from the interference of injunction jurists and as was suggested at the time: "they reckoned without the power of the courts to issue injunctions, whenever in the mind of the court irreparable injury would result without it," which exactly is what happened in the strike of the employees of Snead and Company, ordered by Local No. 7, International Molders' Union. They were allowed to picket according to law as defined by the court.

Labor organizations secure laws of the kind but forget that every performance so legalized is subject to court limitation. If there is doubt about this statement the records of the United States Supreme Court will substantiate what is said. The Magna Charta of Labor, The Clayton Act, is nothing but a declaration, changes neither law nor practice, and is most certain in its references to the power of the court when in its opinion an injunction is necessary to prevent damage or injury which if it occurred could not be repaired.

The United States Supreme Court has been careful to recognize the right of the States to do anything that has not been done by the Federal Congress; it also has been insistent upon the power of the Court to hold the States to their legislative powers and not approve legislation to change laws that have been passed upon by the Court.

The States have the right to enact any kind of legislation they desire; the main difficulty, as in the New Jersey case, is to have it accepted by the State courts in the same spirit in which it was passed, which has not been done by the Chancellor of that State.

We are obliged to Law and Order for this brief story of the case under discussion:

"An employer of molders in Jersey City employing members of defendant union transferred its foundry to the south. While the transfer was being made effective it placed orders with the plaintiff company, an open shop concern. Thereupon members of defendant union began picketing plaintiff's foundry and appealing to its employees to strike. This appeal was made repeatedly to the 16 or 18 molders in plaintiff's employ over a period of 10 weeks. Thereupon the plaintiff appealed to the court to enjoin further picketing and showed by an affidavit that the plaintiff's employees were fully satisfied with their employment and did not desire to be further interfered with. A temporary order against picketing was issued. After hearing, the Chancellor stated that there was no evidence of strike in the shop, but he would, nevertheless, permit plaintiff to maintain pickets for the purpose of addressing future employees of the plaintiff as to the claims of defendant union and their objections to the open shop policy of the plaintiff. The Chancellor stated orally that it must be clear that present employees were not to be further solicited since defendants already had had ample opportunity to explain their cause to them. On the 20th of July an order was issued limiting the pickets to four, stationed at least a block apart and requiring the union to keep a record of each picket and his post, and limiting the hours of picketing between 5 and 6 p. m. The order enjoined the defendants:

"a. From further persuading, soliciting, or attempting to persuade or solicit any person employed by complainant on July 5th, 1927, either to join Local No. 7, International Molders' Union of North America, or leave the complainant's employ, and from soliciting, molesting or following the present employees of complainant as of July 5th, 1927, in any manner whatsoever.

"b. From addressing persons willing to be employed by complainant, against their will, with a view to persuading them to refrain from such employment, except as hereinafter provided.

"c. From loitering or picketing at or near the place of business or in the streets or on the highways or public places near the premises of the complainant or near any premises, for the purpose or with intent to annoy, molest, or frighten any employee or employees of complainant.

"d. From picketing the place of business of complainant, except as hereinafter provided.

"e. From ordering, commanding, directing, assisting, aiding or abetting in any manner whatsoever any person or persons to attempt to commit any or either of the aforesaid acts.

"And it is further ordered and provided as to paragraphs lettered b and d above, that local No. 7, International Molders' Union of North America, may have not more than four pickets, to be designated by said Local No. 7, and a record kept thereof and of the dates and hours and places of services and the correct names and addresses of the men so engaged, to which this court shall have access, if it shall so demand, who may picket the complainant's plant only between hours of 5 p. m. and 6 p. m.; said pickets shall keep separate by at least a block from each other and one may be stationed at the Pacific Avenue Station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, one on Whiton street, north of said railroad tracks; one on Pine street, north of said railroad tracks; and the fourth on Halliday street north of said railroad tracks or at any other point a block away from the other pickets and not nearer than two hundred feet from the plant of the complainant."

The labor organizations of New Jersey will be disappointed; they will feel they have been betrayed by the Chancellor into the hands of their enemies but when everything has been said on the subject, whether we like it or not, the order was within the law.

EGOTISM IS A DANGER.

By Frederick West,

Member of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44.

It is a well-known and indisputable fact that the ego of man has overpowered his intelligence, thereby causing his downfall and destruction throughout the ages since the life of man began.

The problem which faces us in the trade union movement has not caused our destruction, but it has retarded our advancement much more than can be realized by casual thought and observation of our organizations through the past decades that they have been in existence.

The egotistical man is forever trying to outshine his fellow workmen in daring, speed and volume, thereby causing the rest to do the same, which endangers their lives and (through the piece-work system) throws men out of work and depreciates the quality of their work.

At this time we should stress the danger of such practice. Organized labor is now making a drive to stop the ever-increasing number of deaths and injuries—an alarming fact.

The death and disability toll in our daily occupations has mounted higher and higher till at last we find that the men who toil with their hands must take serious steps to stamp out this great evil.

In the most hazardous of occupations the best help that can be had is self-help.

The world loves a brave and daring man, but we find that we must draw a line between bravery and foolishness, between an act of daring in the face of calamity and danger, and an act of recklessness for the mere sake of temporary approbation or personal advantages.

This should be done by the exercise of individual judgment; but in the case of those who will not listen to their own sound judgment, we must enforce on them the laws we now have throughout the country for the protection of labor and strive to have still better laws passed, if we are to save our country from this ever-rising tide of industrial slaughter.

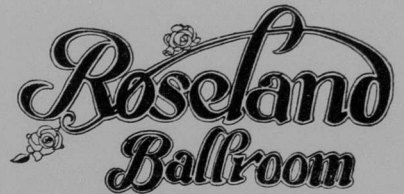


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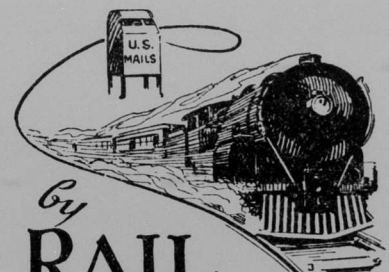
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MINE STRIKERS STAND FIRM.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Union miners throughout the soft coal fields are keeping their morale under what may stretch out into the longest suspension in the history of bituminous mining. Reports from the various districts show that the miners have no idea of taking a backward step in the matter of wages and working conditions despite the gigantic conspiracy to break the union.

There is a glint of hope in Illinois that the operators may recede from their "competitive wage" demand and sign with the union on the basis of the Jacksonville scale. The 75,000 Illinois miners and the miners in Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, who were locked out April 1, last, because the operators refused to renew their contracts with the union, are dogged in their determination not to relinquish any of the hard-bought rights they have obtained.

Many Mines Sign Contracts.

There are many mines in these states, as well as in the outlying districts, that have signed union contracts, under the policy of the international union, to permit companies to sign individual agreements to work pending a final settlement of the controversy, and are making good profits under the Jacksonville scale.

In Indiana perhaps 60 per cent or more of the normal tonnage is being produced and sold under the Jacksonville agreement. Operators in Southern Indiana, for example, report a better business than at any time since 1922. What union miners are working in Illinois report a similar situation. Mines in all of the outlying districts, which include everything except those in the central competitive field, are doing a good business under the old wage scale.

Wage Cuts Would Not Help.

It has been repeatedly pointed out by President Lewis and other international officials, that even should the miners accept a wage reduction on the "competitive wage" basis, it would merely be an entering wedge to further reductions by the non-union operators and thus the situation economically would be unchanged, with the exception that the miners would be selling their labor for less and the coal industry not helped in any particular.

Some defections have been reported from the Illinois Operators' Association by members who are seeking a chance to open their mines on the old wage scale. The same situation prevails in Ohio, where the Federal injunction has been invoked against the miners, although it was shown in the Federal District Court at Steubenville that the field was quiet and free from violence.

Union Heads Stand Firm.

Officials of the miners have not deviated a hair from their course and policy and will insist on the renewal of the Jacksonville agreement. Production figures show that union mined coal is growing, indicating that more miners are signing the agreement to work pending final settlement.

FARMERS' SITUATION ANALYZED.

"The present plight of agriculture is not due to lack of productive power," says the New York Trust Company, in its monthly Index.

"Less than 4 per cent of the farm laborers in the world are found in this country," it is stated. "Yet they produce nearly 70 per cent of the corn, 60 per cent of the cotton, 50 per cent of the tobacco, 25 per cent of the oats and hay, 20 per cent of the wheat and flaxseed, 13 per cent of the barley and 7 per cent of the potatoes of the world. Nor has this growth in American agricultural output been unaccompanied by improvements in efficiency.

"In 1880 between seven and eight million actual producers of farm products had an output worth \$2,000,000,000. In 1920 the number of workers had increased to nearly eleven millions, but the

value of their products had increased to \$17,000,000,000. In 1925 this figure fell to \$13,000,000,000.

"Since 1800 the increase in the number of farms, in the rural population, and the number of producers, has been 50 per cent, against an increase of 500 per cent in the value of farm products.

"This increase in output may be attributed in part to improvements in agricultural machinery. Within the last three or four years the combined harvester and thresher has been coming into use more and more, bringing a considerable saving of both money and time to the farmer.

"Under former conditions the period of reaping and threshing lasted for several weeks, and the farmer was required to furnish board and lodging as well as exorbitant wages to a gang of extra hands. With the 'combine,' two, or at most three, men can gather the grain from as many as 40 acres a day.

"The use of 'combines' has made it possible to harvest wheat very rapidly, requiring larger storage reservoirs on the farms and more extensive freight car facilities. The result to the farmer, however, has been more orderly and advantageous marketing.

"The farmer's failure to take full advantage of these developments, and to profit accordingly, is due to a large number of factors, but chiefly to the fact that his investment has increased with a rapidity entirely out of proportion to the income from his products. It is not surprising, then, that the annual number of failures for each 100,000 farms increased steadily from 10.7 in 1910 to 123.2 in 1924.

"It is natural under these conditions that the farmers should become discouraged and turn to industrial occupations. This has been particularly true recently. Last year, the Department of Agriculture reports, the farm population was reduced by over half a million."

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RETURN TO "HELL-SHIP" ERA.

By Joseph A. Wise,

Staff Correspondent, International Labor News Service.

The legislative committee of the International Seamen's Union of North America, in an open letter to the United States Shipping Board, takes a resolute and uncompromising stand against the suggested amendments to and proposed codification of the navigation laws of the United States which the Shipping Board intends to ask Congress to enact into law this winter.

The legislative committee of the union is composed of Andrew Furuseth of Washington and San Francisco, Victor A. Olander of Chicago, Patrick Flynn of San Francisco, Thomas Conway of Buffalo and Percy J. Pryor of Boston.

Would Nullify Legislative Gains.

The committee, in substance, charges that the suggested amendments to and proposed codification of the present navigation laws, as compiled in a huge volume by the Shipping Board, would nullify nearly all of the advantages gained for seamen through recent legislation, and, as the committee says, "in certain respects these suggested amendments would in effect re-enact the law as it existed more than a hundred years ago."

The committee charges the board with an attempt to re-establish a condition of slavery on board American vessels through its suggestion of a new definition for desertion. The committee says:

"The proposal is to reduce the status of American seamen to that of slaves by a 'provision for returning to the ship' any who commit the act of 'wilful leaving of the ship'; in other words, it is a proposal to again establish in the American merchant marine a system of involuntary servitude or forced labor utterly at variance with the principles of American life and the accepted standards of human liberty as understood by the citizenship of our country. The forceful return of a seaman to the ship against his will is now a crime under our laws. It should remain a crime."

Changes a Menace to Safety at Sea.

The committee takes sharp issue with the Shipping Board's proposal to reduce the number of certified able seamen now required to make up a ship's crew. Of this proposal the committee says:

"The present requirement of 65 per cent able seamen and 75 per cent language test is the minimum necessary for safety at sea. The proposal that the proportion of able seamen shall be estimated on the basis of the number required by the certificate of inspection would nullify the present law and result in the employment, as seamen, of men with no experience or skill, who would be utilized as so-called 'maintenance men,' i. e., roustabouts. Under this system the certificated able seamen on each vessel would constitute merely a skeleton crew. The latter being required to stand long watches at the wheel or on lookout, would themselves be unable to cope with any emergency.

"The present law makes it the duty of the owner to man the vessel with seamen sufficient in numbers and in skill to keep the vessel sanitary and in proper condition not only under ordinary conditions, but to meet any emergency that may arise during the voyage. . . . If the men hired to do this in each department are insufficient either in skill or in numbers to 'maintain' the vessel, then such vessel is undermanned.

Proposals Disregard Safety Considerations.

"Every man employed on a vessel is a 'maintenance man,' and the carrying of special 'maintenance men' in any one department or on the vessel as a whole is an effort to get away from the present law in so far as it provides for certain skill and certain numbers, and an attempt to defeat the regulation of the hours of labor under normal conditions. The proposal to include in the required proportion of certificated able seamen waiters and members of the steward's crews would practically

repeal all requirements of able seamen, thus destroying even the 'skeleton.'

"These suggested amendments so plainly disregard all considerations of safety that they must arise either out of ignorance or from the fact that our present laws of limitation of liability and insurance are so arranged that the owner has ceased to be interested in safety."

Shipping Board Claim Disputed.

The Shipping Board gives the alleged "demand of all the Great Lakes associations and the American Steamship Owners' Association" as its authority for the suggestion that the Seamen's Act should be repealed in so far as the Great Lakes are concerned. The committee gives the lie to the Shipping Board on this point in the following vigorous language:

"The repeal of the Seamen's Act as applied to the Great Lakes would restore the admittedly dangerous conditions of overloading, undermanning and underequipping which caused the Eastland disaster, in which nearly 1000 persons were drowned. That we believe, is a sufficient answer. The claim that 'all the Great Lakes associations' have joined in this outrageous demand is incorrect, because the associations of men employed on the vessels have made no such absurd proposal. We will assume, however, that the statement intended to refer only to shipowners' associations. But no such appalling demand has ever been publicly made by any association of shipowners on the Great Lakes. It is almost unbelievable that the American Steamship Owners' Association has agreed to become the public sponsor for the proposal."

"Hell Ship" Era Revival Feared.

The legislative committee of the union says that the proposal to repeal the section of the law holding the ship responsible for the escape of an officer inflicting corporal punishment "would relieve the master from responsibility for the conduct of his subordinates and tend to revive the 'hell ship' era."

The committee raises objections to many other changes in the law as proposed by the Shipping Board, but these objections are in reference to matters of such a technical nature that only a sailor could understand them thoroughly after a brief reading.

Spectacular Fight in Congress Seen.

The fact that the International Seamen's Union of America has locked horns with the Shipping Board over these matters, which are so vital to the American merchant marine, presages a spectacular fight on the floor of the United States Congress during the coming winter that will attract world-wide attention, provided the Shipping Board does not get "cold feet" before the battle opens.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

OUR INCREASING STAKE ABROAD.

(By International Labor News Service.)

That the United States is more and more becoming concerned with foreign affairs through the fast increasing ownership of foreign securities is made evident by a study just completed by the United States Department of Commerce. This year bids fair to make a record in foreign investments, as the study reveals that foreign securities are now being offered for sale to American investors in larger amounts than in 1926.

In 1926 the net value of foreign securities offered for sale here was about \$1,135,000,000, according to the Commerce Department's study. Of this total approximately \$552,000,000 represents the value of obligations offered by private enterprise, while \$583,000,000 represents that of issues by foreign governmental agencies.

Thus far this year foreign governments alone have offered here approximately \$520,000,000 worth of securities, or nearly as much as in the entire twelve months of 1926.

The net value of foreign securities as the term is used by the Commerce Department means the total nominal value of such offerings less the value of refunding issues.

The department's data show that private investors of the United States are now absorbing foreign bonds and stock at the rate of approximately \$3,000,000 for every day in the year, including Sundays.

THEATRE WORKERS OUT.

Stage employees and picture operators in practically every theatre either suspended work or have been locked out in Minneapolis, Minn.

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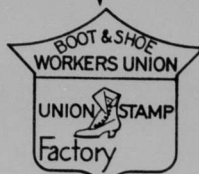
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1927

Politics are boiling in San Francisco just now, and we would be led into temptation sure to add fat to the fire were it not for the unalterable policy of the Labor Council and its official paper not to mix in otherwise than as sanctioned by its parent body, the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Michael Casey, who has just returned from the Edinburgh session of the British Trade Union Congress as representative of the American Federation of Labor, delighted the delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council by his terse and forceful description of what he had observed on his journey through France, Switzerland, Italy and Great Britain. The high points of his recital were possibly these: The Swiss understand how to cater to tourists, the French do not, although France is a most delightful country. Italy has no more beggars, but still has much to learn in regard to the element of time, like all the rest of Europe. They live in blissful ignorance of the meaning of time. What is not done today may be done tomorrow, and what is left this year may well be left to next year. Such is their philosophy and workaday habits. The Scotch are not as close as you have heard, for Delegate Casey found them the most hospitable people he ever saw and nothing was spared to entertain their American guest.

The labor movement is always a constructive force. It endeavors to build up both men and institutions, to make them better and more serviceable to society in the way of promoting constant progress and improvement. It is true that the men out in the lead in the labor movement take themselves and the organizations very seriously and strive tirelessly to usher in the better day that they know must come through the instrumentality of the organized labor forces. They are most concerned with industrial conditions because at the bottom of most of the wrongs that plague society will be found something in the surroundings of individuals in the field from which they gain the means of sustaining life. The outlook of all human beings upon life is very largely governed by whether they feel that they are dealt with fairly or unfairly in their struggle to exist, and it is to make this outlook as bright as possible that the trade union movement bends its energies. The movement is, therefore, a messenger of happiness, not only for the wage worker, but for society generally, and it should, because of this fact, receive the encouragement of all classes of people.

British Fraternal Delegates

It was a rare treat bestowed on the delegates to San Francisco Labor Council last Friday evening, when the Council was honored by the presence of the British fraternal delegates to the Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor, W. A. Sherwood and Arthur Pugh. The two visitors were escorted into the auditorium of the Labor Temple by our own American Federation of Labor fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, recently held in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Mr. Sherwood is the secretary of the General Workers' Union of Great Britain, and is ex-president of the British Trade Union Congress. Mr. Pugh is an official of the British Steel Workers. The delegates listened to the regular proceedings of the Council, and what they saw and heard was reflected later in their addresses to the Council.

On taking the floor Mr. Sherwood stated that he felt quite at home while visiting our American labor bodies. He found the same problems, the same eagerness by the workers to find suitable solutions therefor, and the same spirit among individuals to prevail upon their fellows to do thus and thus, whether sound and practical or not.

He said that the outstanding feature of the last British Labor Congress was to put a complete damper on their Communistic members. These were told in no uncertain tones that in the future they will have to follow British trade union policies or will have to get out. There is still a great number of unemployed in Great Britain. As we all know, theirs is not a self-supporting and self-sufficient continent like ours, and they are faced constantly with the necessity of importing foodstuffs and materials and compete with the European continent on even terms. In addition to this, organized British labor has been struck a serious blow below the belt in the recently enacted Trade Union Bill, which is aimed not only to cut off finances from the British Labor Party, but also to make strikes unlawful and to introduce the injunction in that country as a weapon against labor. But British labor is not discouraged, they are organizing everybody. His visit to the United States had taught him much more than ever could be learned from books, and he now understood America far better than in his former days.

On hearing so many complaints about unorganized hotels and unorganized drivers, he feared how he could justify himself on his return home, if he should be accused there of having scabbed all the way by patronizing unfair hotels and unfair busses. His anxiety on that point made him specially dear to the Culinary delegation, to judge from their applause at this part of his speech.

Mr. Arthur Pugh gave a clear and interesting resume of the British labor movement. He referred to the differences in history, structure and policies of the American and British movements. The latter contains three different branches, the industrial, the political and the co-operative.

For a century and a half the British endeavor culminated in the right of British labor to strike and the right to vote.

Industrially there are 1100 trade union representatives, of which over 700 belong to the Trade Union Congress, and represent four and one-half million workers. The directing body is the General Council, representing the various groups, such as metal trades, shipbuilders, general workers, etc. All of these labor bodies in Great Britain have autonomy, as we know it in America. This simple fact explains as nothing else the similarity between the American and English, as well as the difference between these two and for instance the Russian and the Italian labor conditions and manner of disposing of trade union problems.

A separate labor party has existed in Great Britain since the act of 1867. The political policies and tactics suit the people of their country and British labor is well represented both nationally and in the municipalities. The Labor Party is the only political party that publishes a balance sheet.

The co-operative movement is based on trade union conditions, and in the place of the union label the co-operatives are using a stamp.

Collective bargaining is well established and British labor does not fear the injunction as we do here.

There is harmony in action and aims as between the three branches of British labor, and the British organized labor movement feels confident of again making history and gaining even greater prestige and control than ever before.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Disapproval of what meets one and criticism of what exists—if it be honest discontent—tells the story of the progress of the world. What any reasonable and honest man, however, will not accept, is the thought that everything that is, is wrong, and therefore must be destroyed. The only reasonable view to take of anything is, how may the perfect be made better and how may it be made to serve a better purpose. Anything that is bad in itself will, we believe, in the end eliminate itself, just as in every organism the unsuitable elements are eliminated by an organic process, slow but suitable to its purpose.

In vetoing the resolution of the Board of Supervisors for the appointment of Delos F. Wilcox as the city's advisor in plans for the taking over of the Market Street Railway on the expiration of existing franchises, Mayor James Rolph based his veto on the fact that Mr. Wilcox is not an expert engineer, and suggested that the Board ask the faculties of the University of California and Stanford University to suggest names of three eminent engineers to advise the city in this matter. If the main questions to be considered were of an engineering character, the Mayor's suggestions would be well taken, but the general understanding is that the questions confronting the city immediately are mainly legal and financial, wherefore a commission of three engineers, however eminent, will not assist the city very much in solving the problem we have in hand. The controlling question will be the city's legal right to take over the properties in 1929 or in 1931, as claimed by the company. No mere engineer can tell us much on that point. The next important question will be, how much will the city have to pay the company for its tracks and equipment. That is a mixed legal and financial question, and only in part may the engineering elements enter into the calculation. So three engineers would not be able to give us much light on that question. Only after settling the two first mentioned questions would necessity arise for planning how to operate and develop the unified transportation system. Here the advice of engineers would be paramount.

Prof. Guido Marx of Stanford University and acting head of the Northern California committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, recently expressed himself as follows: "I was brought up to consider myself a sovereign citizen, and the state to some extent the expression of my will. Now the whole shift is toward the conception of a sovereign state and a subject citizen. We are fast becoming a nation of subjects, and if that doesn't lead to Fascism I do not know what Fascism means. It certainly is not a trend toward democracy." It is well to be warned and reminded in time before Fascism has become a real fact. That there may be a trend in the direction indicated, may be granted, but as for its culmination in a Fascist American government, we certainly do not fear. Our country is growing at a tremendous rate, and we are at a loss to devise ways and means of controlling the forces that make for progress. However, we must not forget that Italy was a Fascist state since the time of Caesar Augustus, or even before, and it was at all times a state containing two classes of people, slaves and masters, wherefore the political soil out of which the latest form of Fascism has grown was predisposed to that form. In America we still revere and quote the Declaration of Independence, and democracy is the political soil of our country and people, and we have no reason to fear that democracy can be pulled out by the roots as easily as the distinguished professor believes.

WIT AT RANDOM

The biggest men this world ever knew were born barefooted.—Religious paper.

Sonny—Must I sleep in the dark?

Mother—Yes.

Sonny—Oh, then, let me say my prayers over again—more carefully.—Detroit News.

We are told that "this year's world output of motor cars will run into millions." We are glad of this hint, and will try our best not to be one of those millions.—Liverpool Weekly Post.

"I think there is company downstairs."

"Why?"

"I just heard mama laugh at one of papa's jokes." —Hardware Age.

Jack—How did you come to marry a girl you didn't particularly care for?

Tom (gloomily)—I attribute it to the fact that she wanted me worse than I didn't want her.—Boston Transcript.

"Are you engaged to him?" asked Miss Cayenne.

"Yes," answered the prudent girl. "But I have requested time to verify reports on his title and fortune."

"That is not an engagement. That is an option." —Washington Star.

"I have just heard that my sister has a baby. They don't say what sex and so I don't know whether I am an uncle or aunt."—Pages Gaies (Yverdon, France).

Lonely Hearts: I am a young widow, age 2, of a very tiny build. I would like to hear from a gentleman of fine character between the ages of 40 and 45. He may be either a bachelor or a widower.—Mildred.—New York Tabloid.

John H. Dakin, from New York, is now in town. Factory experience enables him to do all kinds of repairing to both pianos and players.—Oneonta (N. Y.) paper.

Ham Bone says: "'Tain't no use bettin' wid dem gamblers. You jes' well give 'em yo' money en go home en git yo' sleep."—Christian Advocate.

Noting that cholera killed 1,500,000 pigs in this country last year started us wondering if there isn't some way of giving cholera to road hogs.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"To what do you attribute your longevity?" inquired the young man.

"To the fact," replied the old man conclusively, "that I never died."—Boys' Life.

"Dad, I need a new hat."

"But, you go without a hat."

"Yes, but I must have a hat to go without."—Boston Transcript.

"There is just no getting ahead of a smart colored person," told a smoker, whose story inclined to be "off color." "The companion story for the one about the man who complained about the colored waiter having his thumb in his soup and the waiter replying, 'Dat's all right, boss; it ain't hot,' is:

"A waiter was bringing my order, when he tipped the dish of meat just a little too much, and some of the grease fell on my shoulder. When I complained he said, 'I beg pawdon, suh, but that am one of the laws of gravyty.'"

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Presidents can't escape the light of publicity and even after they are dead stories about them keep pretty well in circulation. It will be a long time before Harding stories get out of currency. This writer, coming out of Texas, fell to talking with a man from Brownsville. The Brownsville man got to talking about the southern tip of the Lone Star State that once was a republic. "Down there is where Harding had his property—a fine place," said the Brownsville man. From another source comes the news that there was an account in a certain small bank in a certain small city, held in the name of Gray, which was not at all the name of the man who had the account. From that account in that small bank in that small town \$170,000 had been withdrawn by the man whose name was not Gray and who lived a long way from the small bank in the small town.

* * *

President Coolidge will never have the same kind of stories told about him that are told about Harding because he is a different kind of man, though perhaps no less loyal in a way to much the same kind of men. The Washington Daily News prints a Coolidge story that has its amusing side. It is that before the trip to the Black Hills Mrs. Coolidge came home with many bundles one day and that she paraded before the President in the contents of one of those bundles. The costume was either a riding habit or a knicker suit. The New England husband ordered the be-trousered togs sent back to the store and Mrs. Coolidge had to go West with only skirts in her wardrobe. That Coolidge had a good deal of a grouch on seems to go without saying among men who are close enough to know when a man doesn't hold a full house. Coolidge has one of the House of Morgan as one of his closest friends, but, while that may have its bearing on Coolidge presidential policies, it doesn't make him like his job any better. Coolidge wants to get out, it appears clear. And his reasons, so it is said, have little to do with the presidential office itself.

* * *

One of the amusing things about the "do not choose" statement was the manner in which the Republican papers literally grabbed at it. They almost fell over each other in making it clear that Coolidge meant that he was definitely out, that he couldn't be drafted and didn't want the presidency again. The fact is, the Republican papers seized the "choose" statement and used it for all it was worth to make sure that Coolidge should be placed in a position where he could not run again, even if it was his intention to be drafted. Only a few of the more stalwart papers went slow and only a still smaller number persist in saying that Coolidge is still a possibility. The fact is, if Coolidge put up a balloon, his own newspaper friends stuck a pin in it.

* * *

The peculiar thing about all this is that the Republican papers of the West sailed in and took Coolidge at what they thought was his word. The closer the papers were to New York City the slower they were to tell their readers that Coolidge was out. Geography was a great thing in the newspaper line-up when Coolidge uttered his short statement in the Black Hills. Proximity to the East seemed to mean, "Go slow, it's a river of doubt," while proximity to the grass roots seemed to signal, "Sail in and count him out before he changes his mind." Presidents can't escape from newspapers and anecdote tellers—and it's a good thing.

PAN-AMERICAN LABOR DEPARTMENTS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

President William Green of the Pan-American Federation of Labor has just sent a letter to the presidents of all the Pan-American republics, with the exception of Mexico, urging them to establish a department of labor in their respective countries.

In beginning his letter, President Green quotes a resolution passed by the last convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. The resolution declared the Federation's strong approval of the establishment of adequate departments of labor in all the Pan-American republics. After urging favorable consideration of the resolution, President Green goes on to say:

"The creation of a department of labor by your government I believe will not be antagonized by capital and it will be favorably accepted by the toilers and producers of your country. It also will signify the recognition of the dignity of labor and the rights of the wage earners to have their own government directly interested in the general welfare of the men and women of labor and the people in general. Such action will serve to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of your country, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. It will serve also to promote co-operation and good-will among the working people, and as a result the cause of good citizenship and better relationship between the employers and employees and between the working people and those charged with the responsibilities of government, will be promoted and advanced.

"I am aware that your government has already engaged in endeavoring to develop the best and highest standards of living conditions and protection for the workers, but I am confident that with your favorable decision for the creation of such a labor department by your government and with the intelligent direction of the workers in their organizations, it will redound to the good not only of your republic and your people in general, but also of the men and women laboring today, and the children of the workers—the citizens of the future."

NO BOOTLEG INJUNCTIONS.

Federal Judge James W. Woodrugh of the Omaha district has held unconstitutional that section of the national prohibition law which permits a court to issue a personal injunction and to confine a man in jail without a jury trial if that court order is violated.

The accused has a bad reputation as a bootlegger, but the court said this did not justify setting aside the Constitution of the United States.

"Let the matter be inquired into, a charge formulated and a jury of his peers called together. But the bill in equity, though it is based upon a section of an act of Congress, calls upon the judge to do that thing which the Constitution of the United States forbids that any judge shall ever do—to try a person for a crime and deprive him of his liberty without a jury."

If bootleggers are entitled to a trial by jury—and they surely are—why not striking workers, who would raise living standards?

The labor injunction judge makes his own law and enforces it at will. The worker can be jailed on the ground that he violated this court-made law; that he is in contempt of court.

The bootlegger, however, is assured every right the Constitution guarantees, even though he be a social outlaw.

When wage workers protest against the labor injunction they only ask that they be accorded rights granted to every other person, even though they be bootlegger, horse thief or kidnapper.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

UNIVERSITY PLANS "ADULT" COLLEGE.

The San Francisco headquarters of the University of California Extension Division is located on Powell street near Sutter. This is part of the people's university of more than 250,000 adult students in California, an idea that is being considered as the next step in California's adult education movement by Dean Leon Richardson, head of the California Extension Division and one of America's leaders in education for grownups.

California today has a total of 275,000 adults "going to school." Of this great mass 36,000 are in University of California extension classes; 200,000 in high school night schools; 20,000 in Occidental and Southern California University classes; others in night classes in the seven State Teachers' Colleges. In addition the State Department of Education and women's clubs are forming open forums and discussion groups.

Prof. Richardson proposes that these elements all be grouped under one administration, or regency, and that they be federated, like Oxford University, under a single loosely-united state organization. If this were done it would be the first adult university in the world.

"The adult education idea is the biggest idea unfolding in the world today," said Prof. Richardson. "We are finding that we can't give an intellectual quick bath in early life and call that education. The difference between great men and the rest of us is that great men have continuity of learning. Plato, Goethe, Galileo and others as great never quit studying and learning. Roosevelt became greater and greater as he grew older. Spinoza, a typical product of adult education, was a Dutch lens grinder and became one of the world's philosophers.

"Recently I returned from a conference on education in Honolulu. We found that among the 13 countries of the Pacific represented there adult education was the most inspiring subject. It was a vital movement in China, Australia and New Zealand, Japan and Mexico. America appears to be backward in this respect, certainly as compared with Denmark and England. We should lead.

"Democracy cannot succeed without an educated citizenry, and if America is to lead the world in democracy, this is where we must begin."

The adult education movement has advanced farther in New York and California than in any other states. If Dean Richardson's idea of a great people's university matures, California will probably lead all other states.

RED "LABOR" COMMISSION SPLITS.

The so-called "labor" commission that junketed to Russia on an investigating tour has returned. Efforts have been made to associate this group with organized labor, despite repeated repudiations by the American Federation of Labor.

The probers are not agreed. The majority report, as was expected, favors the establishment of commercial relations between the United States and Soviets, but advises organized labor that the time is not ripe for trade union affiliation with the Communists. Organized labor adopted this viewpoint long before the junketeers thought of making their widely-advertised visit.

The minority report declares that "all organized political opposition is suppressed throughout Russia and through the medium of the Communist Party revolutionary propaganda is being spread outside of Russia."

Joseph Washington Hall, for several years an investigator in China and author of "The Revolt in Asia," returned with the commission. He said his recent trip through China and Russia "left no question but that the Russian Soviet financed, so far as possible, the revolution in China and that the funds derived from the naphtha concessions went for this purpose." He said Russia has failed to establish Communism in China and is now attempting to split that country in half.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Australia: Basic Wage—A comparative statement recently issued by the Trades Hall Labor and Research Bureau shows that there has been a reduction of the basic wage in four of the Australian states. However, in Perth, capital city of Western Australia, there has been an increase of sixpence per week, making the amount allowed by the arbitration court for that district £4/0/6 per week.

Brazil: Increased Rail Wages—By Decree No. 5041, July 11, 1927, a new wage scale was authorized for employees of the South Western Railway, State of Bahia. This wage scale calls for an increase of from 24 per cent to 32 per cent above the wages established in 1925.

Bulgaria: Refugees' Settlement—Practical work has progressed after the plan drawn by the Commissary of the League of Nations for a refugees' settlement in Bulgaria. Families have been endowed with seed, and the distribution of cattle and domestic animals is going on slowly. The settlement plan further provides for the distribution of plows, harrows and other implements of farming.

Canada: Employment—A continued improvement in employment throughout the Dominion of Canada has been noted during the closing summer months, with 6137 firms employing 896,956 workers during July, an increase of 2.3 per cent over the preceding month. The improvement was common to all industries excepting logging, in which the decline was seasonable.

Czecho-Slovakia: Porcelain Workers' Agreement—The strike in the Carlsbad porcelain industry has been settled and a new agreement made by the workers and employers. The manufacturers agreed to give their workmen who are employed longer than six months a high-cost-of-living bonus ranging between 60 and 180 crowns; while certain other classes of workmen, especially those whose wages were below the minimum, will receive an increase of 10 per cent.

East Africa: Portuguese Colonization—The terms of Decree No. 13,648, dated June 25, 1927, provide for the colonization of the Umbeluzi Valley, Colony of Muscambique, by Portuguese, in connection with the sugar industry which is to be established there.

Japan: Appropriation for Emigration—The Hochi Shimbun of July 21, 1927, reports that the Foreign Office Budget for 1928, as drafted by the authorities for the Cabinet's approval, will include the sum of one million yen for the encouragement of emigration to Brazil next year. The money will be spent as a subsidy for Japanese emigration schools and hospitals, and the construction of light railways and warehouses for the prospective departees.

Poland: Unemployment—The total number of unemployed workers in Poland in July was 173,445, as compared with 190,546 in June, a decrease of 17,101. The improvement in the unemployment situation during the first-named month was due to activities in the harvest fields, building operations and industrial projects in general.

WHAT IS A BOY?

He is a person who is going to carry on what you have started.

He is to sit right where you are sitting and attend to those things you think are so important when you are gone.

You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried out depends upon him.

Even if you make leagues and treaties, he will have to manage them.

He is going to sit at your desk in the Senate, and occupy your place on the Supreme Bench.

All your work is going to be judged and praised or condemned by him.

Your reputation and your future are in his hands. So it might be well to pay him some attention.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—How many local unions are there affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

A.—There are 29,394 local unions, according to the report of the executive council submitted to the Los Angeles convention.

Q.—What is the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation and is organized labor represented on it?

A.—The Foundation was organized to acquire and maintain Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson at Charlottesville, Va. Legal possession of Monticello passed to the Foundation, December 1, 1923. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor is honorary vice-chairman of the Foundation, whose purpose has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—In what year did the American Federation of Labor reach its greatest membership?

A.—In 1920, when the membership was officially given as 4,078,740.

Q.—Does the government issue information on agreements between employers and labor organizations?

A.—Trade Agreements in 1926, which is Bulletin No. 448 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., gives collective agreements made last year. It is the third bulletin devoted to the subject, the others containing agreements made in 1923, 1924 and 1925.

Q.—Who are the trustees of the American Federation of Labor building at Washington, D. C.?

A.—William Green, Frank Morrison and James O'Connell.

SIX HOURS SLEEP NOT ENOUGH.

Recent psychological experiments on sleep conducted by Professor Donald A. Laird, of Colgate University, are seriously misinterpreted by the conclusion, drawn from them in some published accounts, that better work is done after six hours sleep than after eight hours sleep. It is true that persons serving as subjects for the experiments were found to solve sums in arithmetic more rapidly after having been awakened from a six-hour sleep than after having enjoyed the conventional eight hours of rest. This result, in other forms, has been encountered many times before. It is well known that the brain is temporarily more active when working under slight pressure or slight poisoning, including the slightly toxic condition produced by insufficient rest. The joker is in the ultimate effect if the loss of sleep or other slight poisoning is continued indefinitely. This usually produces marked deterioration of the mental output, if not actual illness. It is the universal experience of mankind that an average of eight hours of sleep is necessary for the continued health and efficiency of the majority of individuals.

BUTCHERS MAY BE INTERESTED.

Butchers now may carve their meats with swift strokes and have no fear of cutting themselves. A doctor in a large packing plant in St. Paul, Minn. After treating as many as 30 gashes a day, invented a steel mesh glove which will turn the sharpest knife. It is believed that he will realize a fortune from the patent.

I am twenty-five cents.

I am not on speaking terms with the butcher.

I am too small to buy a quart of ice cream.

I am not large enough to purchase a box of candy.

I am too small to buy a ticket to a movie.

I am hardly fit for a tip, but—believe me, when I go to church on Sunday I am considered some money!—Christian Evangelist.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Two well-known and popular members of No. 21 passed away on Tuesday of this week. Martin E. King of the A. Carlisle & Company chapel died at 1 A. M. on Tuesday at the University of California Hospital. Mr. King had been a member of this local for many years and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. The funeral was held Thursday morning at St. Mary's Cathedral.

Robert Sleeth, for many years a member of the call-post chapel, passed away Tuesday at 8 A. M. Mr. Sleeth, while a man of quiet nature, had a wide circle of friends, many of whom attended the funeral on Thursday afternoon in the parlors of J. H. Reilly & Company. Mr. Sleeth is survived by his widow, Mrs. Leona Sleeth, and a daughter, Frances.

The attention of all members, and particularly those members with active cards who are not working at the trade, is directed to the following order, which was issued following the action of the Indianapolis convention:

Active members not working at the printing trade, but whose cards are deposited with the subordinate union, and active members not seeking work at the trade must pay dues and assessments as follows:

1. Local dues as the laws of the local union provide.
2. Seventy cents per month as International Typographical Union per capita tax.
3. One per cent upon the minimum scale as old age, pension and mortuary assessment.

The instructions accompanying the order as to the collection of dues also contain the following:

In order to carry out the instructions of the convention and assist the International auditors in checking accounts of the members, the secretaries of subordinate unions are to submit a list of members not working at the trade, proprietor members, pensioners and sick members who have not paid dues in accordance with the convention rulings for December, 1926, and the succeeding months.

Secretaries are also requested to immediately collect all arrearages from members affected by the action of the convention.

The letters from the International headquarters also point out that unless members who are in arrears under the terms of the convention resolution make up the back payments, their rights to benefits may be forfeited.

President Charles P. Howard, who was in San Francisco the latter part of last week, left Friday, September 30, for Los Angeles, where he is now attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor. President Howard was accompanied by Mrs. Howard. Mr. Howard's arrival in San Francisco was unexpected, and due to a severe cold contracted in the Northwest much of the time here was spent in rest. The president did, however, have two lengthy conferences with the representative of the newspaper publishers with regard to conditions in the Northwest and Southern California. Mr. Howard has agreed to return in time to attend the October meeting of the union, and it is expected that other members of the executive council will also meet with this local on October 16.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will hold its quarterly meeting Sunday, October 9, in Union Hall, Labor Temple. Ten candidates will be initiated, and business of importance is to be considered. The quarterly report of the secretary-treasurer of the society shows a gain of more than \$500, and there was a substantial profit derived from the dance given by the Mutual Aid Society.

As pointed out in these columns last week, six constitutional amendments are to be voted upon by the membership Wednesday, October 26. Proposition No. 1 is to amend Section 1, Article I, of

the constitution. The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to dissolve trade district unions and in the future place mailer unions in exactly the same category as printer unions. Proposition No. 2 is an amendment to Section 1, Article III, of the constitution specifying the date for the holding of the annual convention. The proposed amendment will, if adopted, change the date of the convention from August to September. This proposed change is the result of past experience when it has been found advisable to hold the convention in September, and to so do it was necessary that a referendum be held each time a change was necessary.

An outline of the remaining proposed amendments will be given later.

Word has been received from Capital Union No. 210 of Salem, Oregon, acknowledging the receipt of the assistance voted at the September meeting. The letter advises that the name of the new paper in Salem is to be "Salem World." The Northwest unions, it is stated, are assessing themselves one dollar per capita per month to assist the journalistic enterprise. The plant formerly in operation at Walla Walla has been installed and publication is expected to begin immediately.

Only slight improvement is reported in the condition of John Long, who has been at the French Hospital for several months, and it is expected that it will be some time before he is able to resume his work. A protracted stay in the hospital is, at its best, quite drab, and Mr. Long enjoys and appreciates visits from fellow members and co-workers.

Notes of the News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

A request made by the chapel at its last monthly meeting was more than granted this week. A convenient drinking fountain was asked for; this has been installed. But while petitioning the front office for it Foreman Davy also asked for more wash bowls and comfort stations. Plumbers and carpenters put in several days on the job.

Charley Cooper, disposing of his house on Anza street, near Second avenue, is hibernating for the winter in a rented place. His plans call for a new and larger home to be built next summer.

Harry Crotty, the Mex jumping bean, who, like Lindy, is full of the spirit of St. Louis, has been transferred from an early morning to a late afternoon shift. Don't know why, halitosis maybe.

On the day, Tuesday of last week, that Bill Davy celebrated his 65th birthday he should also have called a holiday in observance of his 51st anniversary of participation in composing room activities. In that period Mr. Davy held positions of trust on the Coast and in the East, but his scheme of existence now bans any job calling for responsibility, to take life easy and to work but four or five days a week.

Returning from an automobile trip to South-

ern California, D. K. Stauffer investigated conditions in Inyo County en route. Several stretches of cultivated areas, where water is plentiful, were impressive. Conversely outlying, and some not so far out, were impressive by their very desolation, and to him it looks like Inyo's future is past. Yet Mr. Stauffer will not place on Los Angeles all the blame for this. Inyo, he believes, failed to take advantage of irrigation water sources before the metropolis had laid avid hands on them. Owens Valley needs sympathy, still drinking water can not be allotted to farming purposes and D. K. thinks that's about all Inyo will get—sympathy.

Looks like Pop Piersol has reached the nadir of success as a salesman before attaining the zenith. For the information of quidnuncs (his pet name for prints) sorrowfully it must be admitted that Pop is uniformly unfortunate—he runs up against that indefinite quantity, "sales resistance," every time he tries to present some one with his old boat at a merely nominal consideration. "Financial stringency" is the usual "out," but Pop's faculty of perception functions at times and he is beginning to think nobody wants to buy that automobile.

Know Your Onions—V.

When situations first were given out not all union printers were provided steady employment. The law then defined a "situation" as one needed each day of publication. Work other than a "situation" is defined as "extra" work and, except in jurisdictions where covered by extension of the priority law, still is controlled by foremen.

Whether or not the original situation holders were those whose views were least objectionable from foremen's viewpoints can only be surmised at this distant date, but it was at this time that the sub came into the picture, and that he wielded considerable influence seems positive from the legislation put in the book giving him protection.

Whatever the cause, foremen resorted to "sub-

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Assets.....	\$113,925,831.54
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$575,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$) per cent per annum,
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lists," and no regular could hire a sub whose name was not on such roll. In order to have one's name placed on such list it often was necessary to furnish more data than is demanded by present-day shyllocks before making a loan.

Often regulars were required to get permission to hire a sub, when it was not unusual the foreman would designate the individual that should be hired.

Thus came into being the "preferred" sub, the "foreman's pet," etc. For a time it was contended that such favored ones were of superior abilities, but that was often exploded by generally known fact.

From time to time there were cases where journeymen paid for this preferred privilege, and the cases were not infrequent where foreman and journeymen were fined, suspended and sometimes expelled for such practices. This was referred to quite often, where no evidence of guilt was positive, as "bringing the foreman a big red apple."

However, it was but the functioning of a natural law that will function unless a condition is created where it is not necessary for it to function—for one must work to live.

Then foremen established "must" days, when all regulars and all subs were subject to discharge if not present. However, the need of the sub to miss no opportunity to work brings him each day to the composing room, and so far as he is concerned it might as well be a "must" day still.

With the coming of the machine it was necessary to create departments to protect men who were not permitted to master its operation. A journeyman is privileged to seek work in any department he elects, but having chosen must give up his "priority" standing if desirous of going into another department in the same office.

Foremen are permitted to work employees in any capacity after employment. In this way it is not unusual that an "extra" from one department works an entire day in the department other than where he is seeking work. If not the individual hired, by a shifting of members of the regular force, the same thing is accomplished.

Whenever there is effort to do away with departments, opposition develops and the stock argument is advanced that the journeyman proficient in all departments would thus be able to "hog" all the work.

If he was not the "oldest sub in continuous service," he could be hired but five days each week—and that now is the case in many shops. If he were the oldest sub, the law says he is entitled to the situations—and would be if there were six days.

Anyway, no one could work more than six days in a week, and as all situation holders may do that, and many do, it seems strange that they are opposed to a sub getting as many days.

Some day, maybe, there will be a determined effort to divide up all the work controlled by the union among all its members as regulars insist the subs must divide up the extra work and subbing. That, however, is another chapter for "Know Your Onions."

(Next week: The Sub.)

GARBAGE PLAN READY.

Plans and specifications for a depot from which the city's garbage would be taken to sea have been sent to the Supervisors by the Board of Works, with which they were filed Wednesday. Cost of the depot will be \$191,000, City Engineer M. M. O'Shaughnessy estimated. Annual cost of the depot would be \$47,798, plus \$24,365 for interest and sinking fund.

EMPLOYMENT IS UP.

Employment in the State of Illinois increased during August, according to the State Department of Labor. Payrolls increased 2.4 per cent in manufacturing and 3.1 in all industries.

MUSICIANS' UNION.

Army bands are barred from competing with civilian musicians in an official ruling of the War Department, following a protest by union musicians, according to Secretary A. Greenbaum of Musicians' Union No. 6. The order prohibits service bands from taking part in any civic functions. Members of the union complained recently that army and navy bands were being engaged for community concerts, entertainments and many other civilian affairs.

The musicians have already been greatly benefited by the scale adopted for remote radio broadcasts, Greenbaum says. The players now receive \$2 an hour per man for remote broadcasts in addition to their regular scale. It was decided to charge extra for broadcasts when it became evident that the "free" music was eliminating a great deal of employment.

A committee has been appointed by the union to plan for the extension of the six-day week to cafes and restaurants. The change will be effective January 15th.

NAMED STATE PRESIDENT.

F. B. Williams, president of Stage Handlers' Union No. 16, has been elected to the presidency of the California State Theatrical Federation, according to Secretary William Rusk of Local No. 16. Anthony Noriega of Moving Picture Operators' Union was elected secretary at the meeting of the Federation at San Bernardino in September.

NEW SAN FRANCISCO THEATRE.

Ground was broken yesterday for the new \$2,000,000 Fox Theatre at Market and Hayes streets. The new theatre and office structure is declared by designers as the largest and finest west of Chicago. It should be completed for Admission Day, September 9, 1928.

OPPOSE PRISON-MADE GOODS.

No prison-made goods in the public schools of Philadelphia, is the edict of the Board of Education. The Central Labor Union's opposition to convict labor competition was supported by business men.

A. F. OF L. OFFICIAL ILL.

James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, is reported to be critically ill at his home in New York.

Another way to keep cookies and doughnuts safe from juvenile hands is to lock them in the pantry and hide the key under the soap on the washstand.—Chicago News.

NEW WAGE BASE FOR LABOR.

A proposal to change the whole basis of wage fixing, to permit workers to share in the increased productivity of American labor methods, was made to the Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor, in what may prove the most historical paper ever presented to the American Federation of Labor.

The speech was by J. P. Fry, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department and acting president of the Ohio Federation of Labor. Presenting statistics to show that, compared with the wealth they produce, American toilers are among the most poorly paid in the world, Fry shifted the whole emphasis from the past to a future wage theory.

In the past, he said, wages were based upon the costs of living. In the future, he intimated, they will be set on what the workers contribute to industry in wealth. In this way they will share in prosperity.

Foreshadowing the change is a report by the executive council concerning a study of wages made by the "Federationist" for the past two years.

"These studies indicate that wages have generally increased in amount and with reference to prices," says the report. "With reference to productivity wage movements are not so regular, and it is evident that there is need of data to show the way to wages that will provide a purchasing demand proportionate to increases in production."

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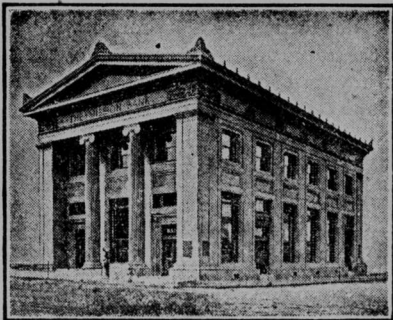
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See Friday Evening Papers for Remarkable Values Offered by All Departments
WE HAVE PROVIDED A PARKING SPACE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—USE IT!

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SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT—Security—No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

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Mission Branch

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Meeting Held September 30, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present with the exception of Vice-President Baker, who was excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From the Bay District Council of Carpenters, inclosing copy of resolutions with reference to the attitude of Mayor Rolph toward organized labor.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Window Washers' Union, inclosing copy of wage scale and agreement.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the International Stove Mounters' Union, relative to the unfair Estate Stove Company, of Hamilton, Ohio.

Request Complied With—From the Trade Union Promotional League, requesting the Council to use its best influence to have all candidates use the union label of the Bill Posters, wherever the work comes under the jurisdiction of this union.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Extended fraternal greetings of President Flore, as he was unable to be present himself on account of attending a special meeting of the Waitresses' Union. Auto Mechanics—Held a get-together meeting which was a success; look for shop card when having repairs made. Trackmen—Endorsed the action of the State Federation of Labor Convention in requesting the pardon of Thomas Mooney.

The chair introduced the English Fraternal Delegates to American Federation of Labor Convention, Brothers Wm. Sherwood and Arthur Pugh, who addressed the Council and gave an interesting and instructive account of the British Trade Union Movement. Delegate Casey addressed the Council and gave his impressions of his recent visit to

Europe as fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

The delegate to the State Federation of Labor, Wm. J. Conboy, submitted his report of the convention, and on motion it was laid over for one week.

New Business—Moved that the Secretary be instructed to send a letter to the Board of Supervisors, requesting a conference with the Finance Committee on suggested increases in the budget of 1927-1928. Motion carried.

Receipts—\$456.60. **Expenses**—\$416.75.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO'S AIRPORT.

Overwhelming evidence that commercial aviation is steadily increasing at a phenomenal rate is given in the September report of business at San Francisco's municipal airport at Mills Field, San Bruno, just filed with Supervisor Milo F. Kent of the city's Airport Committee by Frank A. Flynn, superintendent of Mills Field.

Flynn's report shows that 673 passengers in 371 planes of all types landed from and took off for all parts of the United States without a single mishap at Mills Field during September. This is an increase over August of 72 passengers and a decrease of three planes, despite September being a short month. August showed a 600 per cent gain in business at Mills Field over July and the gain was more than held during September.

Due to the standardizing of rates for service and rental at Mills Field during September the revenue for the month totaled \$172.67 as against \$75.67 for August, indicating that the time is approaching when the municipal airport may be self-supporting.

Accompanying Flynn's report was one for September from E. E. Ecklund, meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau, stationed at the field, which follows:

"The weather during September was excellent in every way. The prevailing wind was from the west and the average velocity was less than 15 miles per hour. Sunshine was plentiful and visibility by day and at night was all that could be desired."

Two planes that landed in unairworthy condition were barred from the field and towed away and two others were detained until they secured licenses and identification numbers from the United States Department of Commerce.

"The Municipal Employee" is a new monthly magazine, which has for its purpose to encourage "Service—Efficiency—Co-operation" among San Francisco municipal employees. It has also the somewhat doubtful slogan and recommendation "This Magazine is Published in the Interest of Every Employee of the City, Regardless of Race, Color or Creed." We think the recommendation to be somewhat doubtful, as we are not aware of the existence of at least "Racial" differences in the ranks of our city employees. If there be such, or any attempt to create such differences, we dare say that the opposition would soon develop there-against in the ranks of the city employees themselves. At any rate the magazine, what we have seen of it, is a very creditable and interesting publication, and we wish it good luck.

Little Vera was visiting her aunt in a new and interesting city. She seemed well satisfied with her new surroundings, but her aunt, wishing to get her opinion of it, asked her if she wanted to go home.

Vera hesitated a moment, then said, rather dejectedly, "Aunt, I'm so happy where I am, but I'm just sad where I ain't."

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission. Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traug Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

SUCCESS

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PRINTING Plus Service

WHERE LIFE INSURANCE MONEY GOES.

Small industrial holdings in public utilities is increasing, but little public comment is made on the rapidity with which the public is linked up in these corporations through life insurance companies.

During the past four years \$550,000,000 of the money paid by the American people on their life insurance has been invested in utility securities. The grand total of this paper now held by the insurance companies is \$831,000,000, or three times the amount held in 1922. Mortgages total \$4,806,000,000, a gain of \$2,131,000,000 over 1923. Of this amount \$351,000,000 are farm mortgages.

Railroad securities total \$2,225,000,000, or one-fifth of admitted assets. In June, 1923, these holdings represented 24 per cent of insurance companies' admitted assets.

This close connection between the nation's life insurance and public utilities means a conservative power that can be capitalized by financial interests whenever necessary.

WHY NOT ABOLISH ALL POLITICS?

"If it is good policy to take the schools and the judiciary out of politics, it is equally good to do the same with legislatures and congressmen, with presidents and county and state officials," said United States Senator Norris in a speech at Norfolk, Neb.

"If you can elevate the judiciary, why not elevate the executive and the legislative branches?" asked Senator Norris.

The speaker protested against Presidents of the United States saying: "I am the leader of my party."

"No President ever was elected the leader of a party," said the Senator. "People elect him to lead all the people. He takes an oath so to do; not to support a party, not to follow a boss, but to enforce the law."

"When you have a representative who does not criticize, when there is call for criticism, send him home. There is danger in those who cease to think, in those who follow without thinking."

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LABOR A FACTOR IN THE WORLD.

By William A. Nickson.

The status of the man who works in legitimate activities depends upon the amount of thought given by him to the nature of his labor and the results obtained. Men, as a rule, are creatures of habit. They are ruled by the stern necessity of meeting current expenses. Labor in the past has been depicted as a strong man with bulging biceps and wearing a square paper hat. Some of the hats do not fit, for the square head is passing. With the growth of intelligence, capital and labor are finding a common ground—service to humanity. We have traveled a long way from the statement of Baer of Pennsylvania to that of Ford of Michigan. And how did this come about? Simply because men had the courage to organize and fight for better conditions. Labor's conditions, as a whole, are improved, and agitation, though meeting great opposition, is meeting with success. This is the greatest argument in favor of extending the work of organization.

Workers are intelligent. If you do not believe this, visit one of the union meetings while in session and note the orderly way the average meeting is conducted. This bespeaks a further growth in the desire for better things. Business is closely watching the attitude of labor and a more friendly attitude will obtain when they find labor's representatives equipped with business ability equal to their own.

Business recognizes the importance of salesmanship and turnover. Therefore, they contribute millions to the press for advertising. Newspapers depend on the subscription list for their circulation and the question arises: What percentage of working readers have they on their lists? The modern newspaper devotes columns outside of news which interests the average man or woman. Whenever questions arise regarding the raising of the standard of wages, the newspapers hear "their master's voice," and the worker becomes disgruntled. Publicity aids labor as well as capital. Support should be given to a newspaper which will deal fairly. How is this to be done? Simply by the workers as a whole giving their support to a newspaper that gives news uncolored by opinion.

Business prospers when the worker prospers. Labor is his best customer. A community is most virile where the citizens are mentally active. Promotional trades organizations, discussion and demand for home products, together with the call for the union label—these are the vital needs to make real prosperity.

NEWS WRITER PRAISED BY LABOR.

The convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor eulogized Colonel Sam Hunter, formerly of the National Guard, but now owner of the East St. Louis Journal, a daily newspaper.

During the so-called "Herrin outrage" in 1922, Colonel Hunter was sent to the Southern Illinois city as a special representative of the governor to report on the need for troops. He told the governor there was no need for troops. He was a correspondent for the East St. Louis Journal at the time. He lost his position as colonel and the trade unionists demand that he be reinstated.

Colonel Hunter's conduct at that time differed from the average newswriter. Screaming headlines pictured Herrin as a hotbed of anarchy, with innocent, hard-working non-unionists denied the right to earn a living for their loved ones.

Colonel Hunter showed that Chicago thugs, armed with shotguns and rifles, were imported by coal owners, and that the thugs attacked defenseless citizens, who were driven off the public roads. The coal miners retaliated when the county authorities refused to protect their lives.

Several of the unionists were arrested, but were discharged when they proved they shot in self-defense.

LUCK.

What constitutes the thing called luck?
In it I fancy there is pluck,
And there is faith and there is skill;
It has a part of iron will;
It is born of dreams which brave men hold,
And comes to them if they are bold.
Luck is the joy which men deserve,
The rich reward of those who serve.

Luck lies to help and boost the man
Who bravely does the best he can;
It seldom benefits the base
Or raises high the commonplace.
It often helps the friend in need,
Yet he is helpless here, indeed,
Who has no courage of his own
And must depend on luck alone.

If you have faith and you will work,
If you will go where dangers lurk;
If you possess a dream and cling
To it in spite of everything;
If you are brave and wise and fair,
And have the grit to do and dare;
If you possess your share of pluck,
The chances are that you'll have luck.

—Hammermill Bond.

Common labor so-called, that is unskilled or semi-skilled labor, of both men and women, is grossly underpaid. Largely through the daily press, the country seems to be under the impression that everybody in it has a job, is making money, and is putting it into the bank. But the Department of Labor of the United States Government says it is not so, and in proof thereof is publishing statistics on the situation compiled by the employers and not by workers or newspaper reporters. Anyone who has the time and inclination can consult these statistics, which are published monthly and can be secured in any library without cost. The figures tell a different and a true story. Railroad laborers earned on an average in 1926 only \$17 a week, and in the next lowest vocation, the lumber industry, the average earnings per week for the same year were only \$17.77 in the highest and \$10.48 in the lowest district. And so the figures read for every industry. But newspaper writers generally, Brisbane included, continue to sing of unbroken prosperity, and advising their readers about not selling their stocks short, as if every worker and reader had money to speculate with. That is one of the tragedies of social life, perhaps the greatest in this country of ours.

Small Boy—Quick, policeman. A man's been beating my father for more than an hour.
Policeman—Why didn't you call me sooner?
Small Boy—Father was getting the best of it until a few minutes ago.—Kansas City Star.

Teacher (during history lesson)—What are the races that have dominated England since the invasion of the Romans?

Small Boy—The Derby and the Grand National, Miss.—Kentish Observer.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following trade unionists passed away last week: Jerome F. McCarthy of the machinists, Peter S. Sans of the milk wagon drivers, and Herman Stehlin of the barbers.

Walter Macarthur, shipping commissioner, and former editor of the Coast Seamen's Journal, has suffered the loss of his wife, Helen S. Macarthur, who was buried last Wednesday.

Mr. James W. Mullen, the editor of the Labor Clarion, is this week in attendance at the Los Angeles Convention of the American Federation of Labor. His particular purpose was to attend the meeting of labor paper editors, which was scheduled for Monday evening, October 3rd.

The executive and agitation committee of the Trade Union Promotional League has filed a protest with the Labor Council because of the failure of political campaign headquarters to demand the label of the Bill Posters and Billers' Union. The Labor Council is asked to bring the neglect to use the label to the attention of candidates.

Window Washers' Union, Local 44, recently organized by the Building Service Employees' International Union, has submitted its first wage scale to the Labor Council for indorsement. The executive committee of the Council will make a report thereon at the Labor Council meeting this evening.

At the suggestion of unions interested, the secretary of the Labor Council, John A. O'Connell, has addressed a letter to the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, requesting a general hearing before the committee on requested increases in wages referred for adjustment to the committee by the Board of Supervisors last May.

City Engineer O'Shaughnessy has received a report from the foothill division of the Hetch Hetchy water project that a record for driving tunnels was established last month. The city workers drove 803 feet in the thirty-day period. The best previous record was 781 feet.

The Label Section has sold its billboard on Mission, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, to the Plumbers' Union, which owns the lot on which the board is located. It appears by experience as well as from theory that single control is better than dual control, and as a consequence we hope to see the board from now on used continually instead of only occasionally for the promotion of the union label, card, button and other legitimate interests of the labor movement.

A series of educational pamphlets issued by the Brookwood Labor College has been purchased by Waiters' Union, Local 30, and are to be distributed free to the membership, reports Secretary Weinberg. The series consists of essays on "Unionism that will organize and unionism that will not organize."

Two of the leading figures in the English labor movement, now at Los Angeles representing the British Trades Congress, were guests at the Friday meeting of the Labor Council. They were Arthur Pugh, vice-president of the British Trades Congress, and W. A. Sherwood, secretary of the General Workers.

Brother W. G. Desepte, Label Agent of the Trades Union Promotional League, has returned from the southland, where he attended the conventions of the California State Federation of Labor, at San Bernardino, and of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, at Los Angeles. He reports that all but one delegate of the State Federation filled in the statement printed on the back of the credential regarding number of union label articles worn by the delegate, and that the one delegate who did not fill in the statement on inquiry was found to have the union insignia on such apparel as had been bought in America, but was unable to show the same on goods purchased abroad. The Union Label Trades Department was asked by Mr. Desepte to furnish advertising posters to localities

requiring such, and said that he has hopes that the request will be complied with. That will then be a means of reaching the union membership that does not attend regularly the meetings of their respective unions.

The Office Employees' Union, after careful consideration, has decided not to be represented by delegates in the Union Labor Party convention, and intends hereafter to follow the policy of non-participation in local politics. The union comprises chiefly clerical employees in the city service and aims to maintain and improve wages and working conditions, as well as keep unimpaired the principles and traditions of the civil service rules of city employment. The decision was made by a practically unanimous vote of the membership, which realizes the propriety incumbent on that class of employees not to interfere with the rights of the people, or any part thereof, in their desires to determine the character of city government suited to their sentiments and conceptions of city welfare.

Stage employees have secured a three-year agreement. Wages are increased \$2.50 a week during the first and second year and \$1.50 the third year.

The labor movement suffered loss last week through the death of Herman Stehlin of the Barbers' Union and Peter S. Sans of the Milk Wagon Drivers.

RAILWAY EXTENSION CAMPAIGN.

The Citizens' Municipal Railway Extension Bond Campaign Committee, at a regular meeting held on Wednesday evening, September 28, arranged for the opening of headquarters for the furtherance of the bond campaign at 1179 Market street.

They also arranged to hold a large mass meeting in the Civic Auditorium, October 17, and invite the following speakers: Hon. Jas. Rolph, Jr., Mayor; Hon. Hiram Johnson, United States Senator; Senator Jas. D. Phelan; Mr. James Powers. A very intensive campaign was outlined for the furtherance of these bonds.

CLASS IN PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The class in public speaking to be conducted by Prof. Pollard under the auspices of the Workers' Education Bureau of the Extension Division of the University of California, starts Thursday evening, October 13th, at 8 o'clock sharp, in the Federation Hall, of San Francisco Labor Temple. Enrollment at \$3.00 for the course of ten sessions, can be made in advance or at the time of the opening of the first session. This is a fine opportunity to learn the principles of public speaking, and acquire the necessary practice in the art. The former class last spring was a great success and it is quite certain that this class will be an equal success.

ANTI-UNIONIST WANTS DUES.

The American Plan Association of Cleveland continues to sue business firms in this city for back dues. This anti-union organization never grows weary of discussing the "tyranny" of labor unions, but the \$18,000 a year manager insists that courts aid him in keeping his members in good standing.

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